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Ministers of Education, Culture of Third World Meet in Pyongyang, Adopt Declaration, Action Programme

The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries was held in Pyongyang from Sep. 24 to 28. It was attended by 91 delegations and delegates from 72 countries and 19 international organizations.

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The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries was held in Pyongyang from Sep. 24 through 28.

The conference decided to hold a seminar on the experience gained in anti-illiteracy and the school enrolment of schoolage children in the DPRK in 1984 or 1985.

It also decided to hold a biennial or triennial film festival of non-aligned and developing countries in Pyongyang from 1985 or 1986 and recommended the first art festival be held in Pyongyang in 1986 or 1987.

The recent conference was held in the DPRK capital of Pyongyang in accordance with the decision of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983.

It was attended by 91 delegations and delegates from 72 countries from the five continents of the world and 19 international organizations.

The conference of ministers of education and culture, the first of its kind in the history of the non-aligned movement, worked out a strategy and ways for the development of education and culture in the non-aligned and developing countries and confirm common tasks for international cooperation in these domains.

The 5-day conference adopted a declaration and an action programme for the cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

President Kim Il Sung September 26 hosted a reception at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of participants in the conference.

In his banquet speech, the DPRK Chief Executive said:

"It is of tremendous significance that the ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and developing countries heading for *chajusong* (independence) get together to share their successes and experiences in the work of education and culture and discuss measures and ways and means to develop exchange and cooperation in these fields. This conference will be an important occasion to encourage the peoples of newly-emerging countries in their struggle to advance education, culture and art and build an independent new society and will contribute greatly to strengthening the non-aligned movement and realizing global independence."

At the significant conference, an opening address was made by Mr. Sheela Kaul, head of the Indian delegation, the chairman state of the 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference.

DPRK Vice President Pak Sung Chul made an address of welcome at the opening session.

The conference adopted as the agenda items: the general review of the situation of education and culture in the non-aligned and other developing countries; the strategy for the development of education and culture; and ways and means for its implementation and strengthening of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture.

At the fourth-day session, the head of the Benin delegation Mr. Capochichi T. Gratien proposed to the conference to adopt the speech of President Kim Il Sung at the Sep. 26 banquet for the participants as an official document of the conference.

The proposal was passed amid enthusiastic applause of the participants.

The fourth-day session also decided to adopt a letter of thanks to the DPRK President in the name of the conference.

At the Sep. 28 session, Mr. Choe Tae Bok, Chairman of the Educational Commission of the DPRK and Chairman of the conference, delivered a closing address.

He said at the plenary meeting and subcommittee meetings of the conference all delegates actively participated in exchanging priceless experiences accumulated by their countries in the development of national education and culture and discussing substantial ways and measures for soundly developing national education and culture on the principle of individual and collective self-reliance and further expanding and developing cooperation and exchange in these fields.

S. Korean Pol. Figures Demand "Constitution" Changes, Oppose IPU. Conf.

Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former head of the banned New Democratic Party, and 23 other prominent political figures, most of whom are banned from politics by the Chon junta, Sep. 27 jointly declared a "peaceful and nonviolent" fight for revision of the "constitution" to restore democracy to south Korea.

"There is no parliamentary government in south Korea though the national assembly exists in form. The press is thoroughly oppressed by a dictatorial power. We have no means of truthful reposting. Nothing but dictatorship exists in the country. We cannot welcome the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union warmly under the current situation where parliamentary democracy is dead," said the joint statement.

It was the first time since the military takeover on May 17, 1980 that banned political figures jointly signed a statement lashing out at the Chon Du Hwan military dictatorship on grounds of suppressing democracy.

It was also for the first time that they publicly expressed their opposition to the holding of the IPU Conference in Seoul.

The statement which was read by Mr. Kim at a news conference held at his Seoul home with at least 12 others who signed it attending, said that the present "constitution" is practically the same as that of the past (yusin constitution).

The former politicians said the "constitution" providing for indirect voting by an electoral college did not allow the people to elect their government of their free will.

"We believe that unless the system is changed so that the people can choose their own government and leader, democracy can never be realized in this land," they said in the statement.

They charged that a series of serious financial scandals reported since last year were the results of a "corrupt dictatorship" and said "the only alternative to this horrible corruption within the political powers is democracy."

"Changes in the constitution are the foremost task for the restoration of democracy in this country," they urged.

The joint statement called for a five-point demand as concrete fighting goals, which included: 1) release of political prisoners; 2) reinstatement of purged professors, expelled students, discharged pressmen and workers; 3) guarantee of freedom of the press; 4) abolition of all the undemocratic laws enacted by the "legislative council"; and 5) removal of restrictions on political activities.

Chon Junta Gives Warning Against Democratic Forces

The Chon Du Hwan junta on Sep. 27 warned the opposition against discussing any "constitutional changes" calling for a direct presidential election in south Korea.

A statement issued by Chon's "democratic justice party" denounced a resolution calling for direct voting which was adopted on Sep. 26 by the main "opposition" democratic Korea party.

Though Chon Du Hwan said he will step down in 1988, the year when Chon's seven-year term ends, people believe that he will not step down voluntarily.

Students Take to Streets

Thousands of students at two universities in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration on September 23, the day following an explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu.

The students who staged the demonstration, shouting slogans against the Chon junta and its supporter the United States, clashed with riot police firing tear gas shells.

Seoul streets were reportedly shaken for a long while with angry shouts of students.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 students of Yonsei University, a private institution in Seoul, held a massive anti-Chon Du Hwan and anti-Reagan demonstration on September 29, witnesses said.

At noon that day when one student of the university scattered anti-"government" handbills from a five-story building, hundreds of students started a campus demonstration. Their number swiftly swelled to over 1,000 and the demonstration spread to several points, they said.

The demonstrating students called for an end to police brutality on campus and shouted in high spirits "Oust the 'government' of violence and soldiers."

A group of about 500 students with two students carrying knives in the van fiercely fought the police to break through police lines trigering the tear gas attack.

Police arrested several students, the witnesses said.

Earlier, on September 26, an anti-"government" demonstration was staged by more than 300 students at Sung Kyun Kwan University of Seoul and a street demonstration by students in front of a gymnasium in the city.

Let Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture Under the Banner of Independence And Sovereignty

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet on Sep. 26 in honor of the attendants of the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall and made a speech under the headline "Let Non-Aligned and Developing Countries Build National Culture under the Banner of Independence and Sovereignty."
Follows the full text of his speech:

Esteemed ministers of education and culture of different countries of the world and foreign guests,

Comrades and friends,

The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, which represents the newly-emerging people's noble idea of independence and sovereignty, opened magnificently, rousing great expectations and interest among the progressive people and men of culture throughout the world.

Our people are very happy that their capital city of Pyongyang has become the venue of the first historic international conference of ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries, which is to seek out effective ways and means to develop education and culture, a highly important and urgent matter for the peoples of newly-emerging countries in building a new society.

I would like to offer a warm welcome to the ministers of education and culture of different countries, the delegates from international organizations and all the foreign guests attending the meeting, and I wish it a splendid success from the bottom of my heart.

It is of tremendous significance that the ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and developing countries heading for *chajusong* (independence – tr.) get together to share their successes and experiences in the work of education and culture and discuss measures and ways and means to develop exchange and cooperation in these fields. This conference will be an important occasion to encourage the peoples of newly-emerging countries in their struggle to advance education, culture and art and build an independent new society and will contribute greatly to strengthening the non-aligned movement and realizing global independence.

Comrades and friends,

Today the peoples of non-aligned and developing countries are confronted with the sacred task of consolidating their national independence, defending national sovereignty and building a free and prosperous new society. If they are to build an independent new society successfully, the newly-emerging peoples must direct many efforts to the development of national culture.

The development of culture is a very important undertaking which trains people into powerful social beings and civilizes nations. Culture is a major criterion which characterizes a nation, and the nation advances precisely through the development of its culture only when education is improved and culture and art developed to train people, the masters of society, into independent and creative beings, can social progress be accelerated and the prosperity of a country and nation achieved.

Developing national culture is all the more urgent for the newly-emerging countries which have won national independence by freeing themselves from imperialist colonial subjugation, and embarked upon the road of building a new society. In the past these peoples were far removed from modern civilization because of the imperialist policy of obliterating other nations' culture and keeping them in ignorance. Unless the newly-emerging countries get rid of the cultural backwardness left over from the old society and build new national culture, they will be unable to extricate themselves from the backward state and become completely independent and sovereign.

Education is an important work on which depend the success in the building of a new society and the future destiny of a nation. The construction of a new society to attain the grandeur and progress of a country and the prosperity of the nation should begin with the education of the people who undertake the cause.

If they are to develop education properly, the newly-emerging countries must wipe out the remnants of imperialist colonial slave education and democratize education. Non-aligned and developing countries should completely abolish the reactionary systems of slave education set up by imperialists and should establish a new democratic educational system. In this way they will develop national education as required by the new society under construction and pave a wide avenue which will offer all members of society free access to education.

The most important problem that must be solved by the newly-emerging countries in their educational work is to train native cadres well to meet their own demands for cadres in building a new society. Cadres decide everything. Competent native cadres are indispensable to state administration, construction of independent national economies, development of science, culture and art and to the strengthening of national defences. The newly-emerging countries will have to devote national efforts to the training of native cadres and produce a large number of them on their own for state administration, economic management, education and culture, military and all other affairs.

Knowledge is precisely man's creative ability. Therefore, if the working masses are to be made builders of a new society, the level of their knowledge should be drastically raised. The newly-emerging countries should develop adult education in keeping with their own specific conditions to wipe out illiteracy, the legacy of old society, as soon as possible, and raise the working people's standard of knowledge as a whole. In this way, the people will play their role satisfactorily in building a new society. The newly-emerging countries should also intensify the education of their younger generations to train them to be competent workers who will shoulder the future of their countries and nations.

Progressive culture and art are a powerful means of equipping people with advanced ideas, educating them in noble morality and beautiful sentiments and encouraging them to the struggle to build a new society.

Non-aligned and developing countries should develop sound national culture and art by firmly adhering to the line of building revolutionary national culture.

What is of particular importance for the newly-emerging nations in developing progressive national culture and art is to reject the tendency to return to the past and national nihilism in the field of culture and combat the infiltration of imperialist culture.

In cultural development, both the tendency to return to the past, to revive outdated and reactionary elements and national nihilism which denies the traditions and heritages of national culture, hamper the creative development of national culture and obstruct the preservation of national Juche character. Genuine national culture and art can be created and developed continuously only by preserving the peculiar traditions and excellent heritages of national culture and advancing them to cater to modern aesthetic tastes and the requirements of the times.

The reactionary culture of imperialism is a mental narcotic which corrodes the sound ideological consciousness of people and paralyses their fighting will; it is a poison which obliterates the culture of the newly-emerging nations. The newly-emerging countries should strictly guard against the infiltration of the corrupt, reactionary culture of all hues spread by imperialists and must never tolerate its slightest elements in all spheres of culture and art.

For the flowering of genuine national culture, non-aligned and developing countries should thoroughly establish Juche in cultural development.

The genuine national culture which the newly-emerging countries are to build today is a Juche culture, a culture based on Juche. The Juche culture means a culture which accords with the characteristics of one's nation and with the interests of the revolution in one's own country, a culture which is created and enjoyed by the masses of the people.

Each country has different conditions and circumstances of cultural development and the peoples have their own peculiar national characteristics. Therefore, the national culture of a country should be developed in its own way to conform with its specific conditions and the sentiments of its people. The newly-emerging countries should create revolutionary culture suited to their national features by relying on the wisdom and talent of their own peoples and enable them to enjoy all the cultural wealth to their hearts' content.

If non-aligned and developing countries are to rapidly develop their national education, national culture and art, they should strengthen international exchange and cooperation in these fields.

The newly-emerging countries have a long history and excellent cultural traditions. From old times Asian, African and Latin-American peoples have developed their brilliant national culture with their extraordinary talent and diligent creative activities and greatly contributed to the cultural development of mankind. Numerous cultural remains and relics in Asia, Africa and Latin America which represent ancient culture, clearly show the sagacity and talent of the peoples in these areas who brilliantly decorated the treasure-house of human culture. The cultural backwardness of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries in recent ages is not because they are "inferior nations". This is the evil consequence of the barbarous colonial rule of imperialism and its vicious policy of obliterating national culture.

The newly-emerging peoples have achieved many successes in advancing their national education and national culture and art since they embarked upon the road of creating a new life after shaking off the colonial yoke of imperialism. The newly-emerging countries will make still greater achievements in the building of their national culture if they effect active exchange and close cooperation on the basis of their successes.

Through various methods such as seminars and short training courses, these countries should share and widely generalize their successes and experiences gained in developing national education and national culture and art; they should exchange many delegations of teachers, experts and scholars as well as art troupes and sports teams, and cooperate in training native cadres and in building up educational and cultural facilities. We deem it necessary to regularly arrange art and sports festivals among the newly-emerging nations.

It is an inspiring success that in the past an action programme was drawn up for cooperation in educational and cultural fields and the non-aligned coordinating nations in the educational and cultural fields were designated thanks to the joint efforts of the non-aligned and developing countries. The newly-emerging countries should jointly seek ways and means of putting into practice various measures for educational and cultural cooperation and take active steps to realize it as soon as practicable.

Comrades and friends,

Under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic our people have scored splendid successes and gained valuable experiences in the building of national culture.

In the past our country was culturally backward owing to Japanese imperialist policy of obliterating our national culture. Immediately after liberation it had very few cadres of its own and the overwhelming majority of the population were illiterate. Unless this cultural lag was done away with as soon as possible, no problem arising in the building of a new society would be solved correctly.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward the cultural revolution as an important task in building a new society and directed great efforts to the development of national education and national culture and art.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic consistently adhered to the principle of keeping education well ahead of all other work in the building of a new society. Despite the extremely difficult situation in the country, we spared nothing for educational work, and in the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War which would decide the destiny of the country we did not suspend this work even a moment.

As the revolution and construction progressed and the nation's economic foundations were consolidated, we introduced compulsory primary education and compulsory secondary education step by step. Universal Eleven-Year Compulsory Education is in force at present. In our country today all the younger generation are enrolled in this educational system and receive complete secondary general education without paying a single penny until they reach the working age, and are growing up to be dependable builders of socialism and communism. Along with educating the new generation, we have the working people enrol themselves in definite educational systems and study while on the job to steadily improve their cultural and technological attainments.

Thanks to the popular educational policy pursued by our Party and the Government of the Republic, our country has become a "land of learning", a "land of education" where everybody, young and old, learns and develops.

Remarkable progress has been made in our higher education today, thus completely solving the question of Korean cadres posed as such a difficult problem in the building of a new country immediately after liberation. Our country which had not a single institute of higher learning before liberation, has more than 180 universities now, and we have already trained a large army

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DPRK Is Flawless Model in Educational And Cultural Fields

Speech of Head of Guinean Party and Government Delegation

Mamadi Keita, Minister of Superior Education and Scientific Research and head of the party and government delegation of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 26 in honour of the participants in the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.

He said:

Your Excellency respected President Kim Il Sung, the great leader,

I deem it a great honour and boundless joy to speak on behalf of the delegations of many countries to the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries at this banquet being held in the presence of Your Excellency respected President, an outstanding leader of the world people.

Your Excellency President with the traits of a most tender-hearted and outstanding activist and the authority of a most distinguished politician of our century are leading the present era and clearly indicating the road ahead of us grasping with your clairvoyance all problems raised by the era.

Our reverence for Your Excellency President comes from the bottom of our hearts.

A great number of friends of the Korean people in every part of the world are highly speaking of Your Excellency President, and each time they talk about the courageous and great Korean people and your dignified and beautiful country, they unanimously link them with the traits which can be found only in such a peerlessly great person as Your Excellency.

The long history of your country shining with the august name of Your Excellency is unthinkable apart from the life of Your Excellency, a distinguished activist.

Your Excellency the father of modern Korea have made all tireless efforts on the stern and worthwhile road of building a dignified, rich and strong, proud and brilliant country, while personally pulling through in the van all storms and rugged, thorny path.

Noble patriotism of Your Excellency is not confined to Korea alone. Your Excellency are praised as an outstanding internationalist in our era.

This praise from the bottom of the hearts of awakened mankind carries the feelings of utmost reverence of the world's progressive people for Your Excellency.

Your Excellency, busy as you are with your heavy responsibility, are showing great concern for our conference and for us, men of little importance.

This fact alone is enough to show well what a great historic significance the work we are now carrying on has for the peoples of non-aligned countries.

As for the venue of this conference, we think no other place is more fit than your country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a flawless model in the educational and cultural fields.

The great success achieved by Your Excellency in these fields is a fantastic reality which can be imagined only in dream. We can say this, seeing only the fact that the youth of your country are reliably preparing themselves as the pillar of the future.

The Korean youth are young people with a strong patriotism and strong desire for independence, self-sustenance and national reunification.

They have already been tempered in the anti-imperialist struggle, tested through the struggle for conquering nature and reconstructing the country under the banner of the Juche idea and educated in the spirit of international peace and understanding and the spirit of unity.

We are struck with deep admiration for the firm ideological determination and unshakable will of the Korean youth to realise the peaceful reunification of Korea under the wise leadership of Your Excellency President, a resolute anti-imperialist fighter and great leader, and for their unity.

All facts show that the real key to the success achieved in Korea is the correctness of the brilliant idea of you the great leader who have made the people seize their destiny by themselves and fully play their role.

Externally your country is making a good contribution to all the national-liberation movements of the world for winning national independence. Furthermore, the aid given by Korea to many developing countries is entirely disinterested. Such aid is urgently needed as part of the South-South cooperation to which Your Excellency President are attaching particular importance.

Your Excellency with broad knowledge going beyond the bounds of Korea as a greatest internationalist in our era, are indicating the road of the struggle waged by many countries of the world, the developing countries in particular, against illiteracy, diseases, starvation and malnutrition within the framework of the South-South cooperation which you personally initiated and are making efforts to further strengthen with each passing day. This is a steadfast road of development to be taken and followed by the non-aligned and other developing countries as an example.

Availing myself of this glorious opportunity I would like to recall the exceptionally good bonds of friendship established between you the great leader and President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution.

Thanks to the intimacy between the outstanding leaders of our two countries successful cooperation is being actively realised between our two countries.

I take this special occasion accorded me by Your Excellency with so warm benevolence to extend the deepest thanks of our people to you for building the grand national palace in Conakry of Guinea and founding a wonderful agricultural science institute with your august name in Kilissi, Kindia, thus providing a guarantee for eternal friendship between our two countries.

Your Excellency President, the great leader, this grand banquet arranged by Your Excellency in person for us fully shows your traits, boundlessly modest, simple, most benevolent and generous.

On behalf of all the delegations I propose a toast to the good health and long life of Your Excellency great President, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, and to the strengthening of friendship and active unity between the peoples of non-aligned and other developing countries in the anti-imperialist struggle.

Long live His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader!

Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The attendants of the First Conference of the Ministers of Education and Culture of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.

(Continued from page 2)

of technicians and specialists 1.2 million strong. In our country, all the state and economic bodies, scientific and cultural establishments, factories, enterprises and cooperative farms are admirably run by the cadres we have trained by ourselves after liberation, and the three revolutions – ideological, technical and cultural – are being vigorously promoted.

Great is our success in educational work, and still brighter is our prospect. At the moment our country is making preparations for enforcing compulsory collegiate education in accordance with the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society proposed by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress. When this compulsory education is put into force, all members of our society will receive university education and become comprehensively developed people of a communist type. Then the difference between mental and physical work, the leftover from the old society, will disappear and complete social equality will be realized in the work of the people.

Thanks to the correct literary and art policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic, our national culture and art are blossoming out in brilliance.

Our culture and art are Juche-oriented and socialist – national in form and socialist in content. They fulfil their mission admirably as a weapon which provides revolutionary education for the working people and inspires them to creative labour and the building of a new life, opening of a new plane in socialist culture and art. Today our country is in the heyday of culture and art which is unprecedented in our people's history of 5,000 years.

Our experience graphically proves that even a culturally backward country can achieve a great success in developing education, culture and art, if it maps out a correct policy of building national culture and implements it thoroughly, adhering firmly to an independent stand.

Comrades and friends,

U.S. and other imperialists are now ceaselessly perpetrating aggressions and interventions against the newly-emerging nations and craftily manoeuvring to divide and soften up the non-aligned movement. Because of their manoeuvres this movement is undergoing trials, and the struggle of the newly-emerging peoples to build a new society is beset with many difficulties.

The present situation urgently demands that we thwart the imperialist moves for aggression and division and further intensify the non-aligned movement.

The basic guarantee for developing the non-aligned movement lies in the member nations' firm adherence to *chajusong*, close unity and cooperation. Non-aligned countries should continue to hold high the revolutionary banner of independence against imperialism and increase their political cohesion and positively develop their economic and cultural cooperation.

Non-aligned and all other newly-emerging peoples should closely knit their fighting ranks against imperialism and for independence and carry on the vigorous struggle in concert, so as to frustrate the aggressive and divisive activities of imperialists, firmly defend their national sovereignty and successfully realize the cause of global independence.

It is an invariable foreign policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to observe the principles and ideas of the non-aligned movement and strive to strengthen and advance this movement. As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of our Republic will closely unite and work together with the fellow non-aligned nations and vigorously struggle to reinforce the non-aligned movement under the banner of independence, friendship and peace. The Government of our Republic will make every effort to strengthen cooperation among the newly-emerging countries for the development of national education and national culture and art and faithfully fulfil its responsibilities and duties in these spheres.

I am firmly convinced that the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries will succeed and achieve good results as wished and expected by all newly-emerging peoples and men of culture.

Sincerely wishing you fresh success in your devoted cause of development of national education and national culture and art, I would like to propose a toast:

To a brilliant success in developing the national culture of non-aligned and developing countries,

To friendship and solidarity among the peoples of all newly-emerging countries,

To the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement,

To the health of the ministers of education and culture of various countries, delegates of international organizations and all foreign guests attending the conference, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

To Maintain Independence in the Educational and Cultural Field of the Third World: DPRK Vice President

Pak Sung Chul, vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made an address of welcome at the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries which opened in Pyongyang September 24.

He said:

Upon authorization, I warmly welcome, in the name of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, delegates from different countries and representatives of international organizations participating in the conference and extend sincere congratulations to the conference.

The rapid development of education and culture poses a pressing question in the developing countries newly freed from the imperialist colonial yoke. The non-aligned and other developing countries have so far directed great efforts to the development of education and culture, with the result that they have registered considerable progress therein.

However, we have still many more things to do than we have already done.

The present efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to develop education and culture are a sacred struggle to finally eradicate the evil aftermaths the imperialist colonial rule left in the sphere of spiritual and cultural life of humanity and to provide people with dignified and cultured life; they are an honorable work for attainment of the overall development of each country and nation and enrichment of the treasure house of human culture.

For the developing countries to attain sound development of education and culture, it is necessary to formulate independent educational and cultural policies and implement them thoroughly.

What is important in the formulation and implementation of educational and cultural policies is to firmly maintain the principle of chajusong (independence) in these fields.

We should, as far as possible, formulate educational and cultural policies to suit the actual conditions of our own countries and in the interest of our own people and implement them relying on the strength of our own people.

The basic task of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the building of education is to establish, develop and consolidate an advanced educational system and democratic national education institution.

A national education institution should be developed and completed into a well-regulated one that will combine preschool, school and social education to give lifelong education to all members of society.

At present the developing countries have before them the important task of substantially introducing compulsory primary education, ensuring 100 per cent enrollment of schoolage children.

We hold that each country should introduce compulsory primary education for all children as soon as possible and, on this basis, develop compulsory education stage by stage in proportion to its economic foundation.

What is urgent in the educational work in the non-aligned and other developing countries is to take radical measures to eradicate illiteracy at the earliest possible date and train large numbers of skilled personnel, technicians and specialists badly needed for the building of a new society.

Our experiences show that it is an effective way of building up a large contingent of native cadres in a short span of time to develop, along with the full-time higher educational system, the studying-while-working educational system consisting of correspondence and evening schooling networks and colleges and universities with production places as their bases.

The developing countries should set it as an important principle to keep the education of younger generation ahead of all other work, and direct priority attention to providing it with necessary fund and work force on a preferential basis and creating favourable conditions for its development.

Today the nonaligned and other developing countries are confronted with the heavy task of building an independent national culture in conformity with demands of our times which advances aspiring after chajusong.

What is important in the building of national culture is to enhance the role of popular masses, the creators and beneficiaries of culture.

Every country should make a start from the viewpoint and stand that the masses of people are the creators of the material and cultural wealth, most beautiful and noble in the world, and hold it as the fundamental cultural policy to develop culture relying on the masses of people and convert it into an enjoyment of the popular masses.

In the building of national culture it is also important for the non-aligned and developing countries to root out the cultural aftermaths of the colonial rule and to prevent the imperialists' cultural infiltration.

At present, the imperialists are using the infiltration of their reactionary culture as a major means of neo-colonialism.

Under these conditions, every country should strictly control the flow of imperialist publications that serve up aggression and war, exploitation and plunder and racism for checking the cultural infiltration of imperialism and make energetic efforts to uproot flunkeyism, dogmatism, national nihilism and illusion and worship about the imperialist culture still clinging to the minds of people and to educate them in the spirit of love for their own national culture.

Each country and nation should discard the unscientific and vulgar of its cultural heritage and take over and develop its progressive and popular character in conformity with requirements of the present times and provide adequate conditions which guarantee national culture materially and technically.

If the non-aligned and developing countries make proper use of achievements and experiences gained in developing national culture and utilize their potentialities to the maximum, the non-aligned and other developing countries will successfully build genuine culture conducive to independent development of their countries and will greatly contribute to enriching the treasure house of human culture.

Our historical experience in the development of education and culture shows that even the countries which were once subjected to the imperialist colonial rule can develop and flower national education and culture once they formulate independent educational and cultural policies and exert efforts for their development.

Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung and our Party our country fully introduced universal 11-year compulsory education and trained a large contingent of 1.2 million intellectuals, and has greeted a heyday of national culture by bringing about revolutionary changes in all fields of literature and art.

Rapid progress made in our country in the educational and cultural fields in such a short span of time patently illustrates the greatness of the Juche idea as a brilliant fruition of the popular policy consistently followed by the Government of the Republic to develop national education and culture.

Education and culture constitute one of the major sectors in the South-South cooperation; close cooperation among the developing countries in this field is an effective way to eliminate the remnants of the colonial rule and brilliantly flourish and develop national education and culture.

If they help each other in the way the experienced countries provide experiences, the countries with experts render help through experts and the countries with resources support with resources, the developing countries are able to develop national education and culture with their own efforts.

All the developing countries should, therefore, attach priority to South-South cooperation in the fields of education and culture, too; such cooperation should naturally be designed for mutual sincere help on the principle of independence, equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs and mutual benefits.

We consider it important to seek out earnestly in this conference new ways and forms through which to widen the dimension of educational and cultural cooperation among the national states and raise its efficiency and take useful practical measures.

In order to develop national education and culture in an all-round way, it is necessary for the nonaligned and other developing countries to expand exchange and cooperation not only among themselves but also with all countries the world over.

The unity and concerted action of the developing countries is of great significance in the successful development of their education and culture.

The Government and people of the DPRK, under the unfurled banner of independence, friendship and peace, will make every effort to develop and strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with the non-aligned and developing countries and the peoples of peace-loving countries the world over, and faithfully discharge the responsibility and duty assigned to us in the noble work to successfully solve the educational and cultural problems of the non-aligned and developing countries.

Delegates of various countries made speeches at the conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Nonaligned and Other Developing Countries which was held in Pyongyang from Sep. 24 to 28.

Follow gists of speeches of some of delegates in each session:

Speeches of Foreign Dels. at 1st Conf. of Ministers of Education, Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries

Delegates of various countries made speeches at the Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-aligned and Other Developing Countries which was held in Pyongyang from Sep. 24 to 28.

1st-Day Session

• Head of the Zambian delegation Miles Banda, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of General Education and Culture, said that the Zambian people have developed the education system and content conducive to the construction of the country under the guidance of the United National Independence Party of Zambia.

He expressed the conviction that the conference would offer an opportunity to learn a lot of things from the lessons and experience of the Korean people in the fields of education and culture and help further promote cooperation in these fields between non-aligned and other developing countries.

In reference to the question of Korean reunification, the speaker said:

I wish on behalf of the Party and Government of the Republic of Zambia to give support to the plan for the founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as put forward and expressed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We condemn the splittist tendencies of the puppet regime of south Korea.

We call upon all peace-loving peoples of the world to further lift up their voices of objection to the scheme to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul.

• Head of the Socialist Ethiopian delegation Girma Yil Ma, Minister of Culture and Sports Affairs, said that the establishment of a new global order embracing social, cultural and economic relationship is something for which the struggle must continue.

Noting that the conference must discuss the problems of really guaranteeing the mutual cooperation of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture, the speaker referred to methods for their implementation.

We must strive, he noted, to develop new forms of multilateral cooperation.

• Head of the Ghanaian delegation V.C. Dadson, Secretary for Education of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana, said:

We find this conference useful and timely in bringing together delegates of non-aligned and other developing countries to exchange ideas on the achievements and experiences scored in the fields of education and culture, seek new strategies and practical ways for promoting educational and cultural development and further expanding cooperation among them.

Pointing to the educational and cultural work after the independence in 1957, the speaker stressed that the Ghanaian Government took steps for eliminating the imperialist and colonial education, both in content and form in the fields of education and culture.

Referring to the achievements made by the DPRK in education and culture, he said:

All these achievements are a fruition of the wise and energetic guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

• Head of the Iranian delegation Djavad Mansouri, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, said:

The Islamic Republic of Iran attaches special importance to the Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Nonaligned and Other Developing Countries. Because we call for the independence of a positive and powerful culture and wish to lessen dependence on others in its development.

It is necessary to oppose the imperialists trying to be dominant in the field of culture, achieve its sound development and fully guarantee education for all strata of society.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is giving priority to the dissemination of the knowledge of science and culture to register successes in these fields.

• Head of the Benin delegation Capochichi T. Gratien, Minister of Alphabetization and People's Culture, said:

The non-aligned and other developing countries must take positive measures to develop education and culture truly serving the people.

Noting that the People's Republic of Benin took steps to put an end to outside forces' domination in the fields of education and culture and develop them in the interests of the people, the speaker dwelt on its successes in these fields.

He expressed the belief that the conference would adopt decisions for strengthening cooperation.

• Head of the Malaysian delegation Tan Tiong Hong, Deputy Minister of Education, said:

It would be useful for the conference to seek the possibilities of mapping out the common strategy for developing the exchange between non-aligned countries with their national educational systems.

Saying that in order to renounce dependence on developed coun-

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Speeches of Foreign Dels. at 1st Conf. of Ministers Of Education, Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries

(Continued from page 4)

tries, strengthen mutual cooperation and achieve civilization by their own efforts, the developing countries must develop secondary and higher education, the speaker pointed to the methods for its implementation.

The developing countries, the speaker further said, must further strengthen cooperation in the fields of research and culture to accelerate the development of national culture.

2nd-Day Session

• Minister of Education and head of the Afghan delegation Abdul Samad Qayomi said:

Illiteracy is the biggest stumbling block on the path of development. As a top priority, therefore, the Afghan Government launched a country-wide campaign against illiteracy.

He said that education should help all people know well about the problems arising in preserving and consolidating peace, the problems of human rights, self-determination, independence and freedom and problems of liquidation of colonialism, racism.

• Minister of Revolutionary Culture and Art and head of the Malagasy delegation Rabeanala said that the great success achieved by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the educational and cultural domains is a result of the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

In Madagascar education had served to train servants of the colonialists in the period of the colonial rule, but new education and culture have been built thanks to the founding of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar after the independence, she said.

Noting that today the member nations of the non-aligned movement are faced with urgent problems which should be solved at an early date in various domains, the speaker stressed: We should denounce the imperialist policy of aggression and all manner of injustice, defend the rights of people and dismantle foreign military bases.

• Minister of Education and head of the Bangladesh delegation A. Majeed Khan said:

Our strict adherence to the principles of the non-aligned movement is of primary importance in strengthening our cultural and educational systems.

We have striven hard in the past to safeguard and promote the principles and objectives of the movement. We shall continue to do so in the future.

He further said: Today the Government and people of Bangladesh are engaged in recasting the system of education inherited from the colonial days and build a people's oriented system.

• Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and head of the Togolese delegation Aimde Agbetra said that the strategy of the Togolese Government and Party in the building of culture is to totally survey and grasp the nation's cultural relics and develop them and referred to the efforts made by the Togolese Government in the educational and cultural domains.

The speaker stressed that President Kim Il Sung who places man in the centre of the revolution and construction is directing great attention to the school education which is conducive to the work for the eternal prosperity of the country.

• Minister of State for Education, Culture and Social Welfare and head of the Indian delegation Sheela Kaul said:

The Indian educational policy emerged from the struggle for freedom from colonial rule. We are implementing various programmes so that our youths may be trained to become soldiers in the cause of peace and knowledge. We want our youth to the creative so that they would be able to participate in shaping the future.

We are convinced that a deeper seeking of collective self-reliance on the part of the non-aligned and other developing countries will develop education and culture, she said.

Noting that various important cooperation plans can be worked out among non-aligned and other developing countries, the speaker suggested a programme to promote a series of workshops of eminent writers, artists, internationalists, scientists, philosophers, technologists and experts with a purpose to pool together the results of studies which would be brought to the notice of educationists and teachers.

I suggest that we should begin to prepare from now a major programme of a special "meet" in 1985 of the youths of the non-aligned and other developing countries, she said.

• Minister of Education and head of the Vietnamese delegation Nguyen Thi Bing stressed that they know well about the dazzling successes achieved by the Korean people in all domains, educational and cultural fields in particular, under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and respected President Kim Il Sung. These successes become a priceless experience and source of encouragement for all of us, she noted.

Noting that education and culture are a weapon for safeguarding peace, defending national independence and promoting the social progress, the speaker referred to the successes of Vietnam in educational and cultural domains.

• Vice-Minister of Culture and Art and deputy head of the DPRK delegation Chang Chol said:

The Government of the DPRK has held the immortal Juche idea authored by President Kim Il Sung as its ideo-theoretical and methodological campass in the building of education and culture and inherited and developed in an all-round way our Party's revolutionary educational and cultural traditions built in the severe crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. As a result, a large flower garden of Juche education has been laid out in the DPRK and the Korean people have greeted a heyday of brilliantly efflorescing and developing literature and art.

He further said:

We consider it important to actively encourage the work of organizing international symposiums and study tours aimed at exchanging the experiences gained in solving the urgent problems arising in the developing countries including the work for eradication of illiteracy and overall enforcement of the compulsory primary education in the field of education and for establishment and improvement of the system of national education, and of jointly organizing short courses for training teachers.

• Director of the Federal Administration for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Cooperation and head of the Yugoslav delegation Miljenko Zrelec said the movement of non-alignment lays particular emphasis on cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture.

We all should realize the problems and potentials of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture in all their dimensions and should transmit with resoluteness and creative ability, our aspirations into joint actions in the service of the set objectives.

Referring to the successes in educational work of his country, he said that the cooperation in the fields of education and culture is of utmost importance for implementing the great aim put up by the non-aligned movement.

• Ambassador to Korea and head of the Indonesian delegation R. Djundjunan Kusumahardja said the Indonesian national education is based on "Pancasilla" and introduced the successes of Indonesia in education. He noted that the Government of Indonesia does not preclude educational and cultural cooperation with other countries, as long as it is conducted in a balanced manner and for mutual understanding and benefit.

• Minister of Education and Training and head of the Romanian delegation Ion Teoreanu said:

Romania takes practical steps to strengthen cooperation among other countries in scientific, educational and cultural domains. And Romania will in the future develop further cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of science, education and culture.

He expressed the belief that the conference will adopt most important and valuable resolutions to strengthen cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in these fields.

• Vice-Minister of Education and head of the Cuban delegation Jorge Gonzalez Corona said:

The role of education and culture is very great in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace. The non-aligned countries should strengthen mutual cooperation in the work for the development of education and culture. He noted that today Cuba has laid a firm foundation to develop socialist culture, culture for people. Cuba will actively struggle against the cultural infiltration and subjugation of the imperialists and join in the efforts of non-aligned and developing countries for the development of education and culture.

We also consider that regular organisation of the national art festivals and film festivals with the participation of all the non-aligned and other developing countries is a great method for strengthening the cooperation and exchanges in the cultural fields and for accelerating the efflorescence and development of culture.

It will be also a good way for strengthening international cooperation for the developing countries to organize regional study centres for introducing the positive experiences in the education and culture and for jointly studying the theoretical and practical matters arising in the building of national education and culture and exchange specialists in the fields of education and culture.

• Minister of State for Culture and head of the Egyptian delegation Mohamed Abdel Hamid Radwan said that one of the important methods for solidarity among people is to strengthen interchange of science and technique and culture and dwelt on the efforts directed by Egypt to the preservation of cultural heritage and monuments.

The speaker submitted to the conference the problems for undertaking concrete short and long term joint cultural projects on the part of mutually cooperating countries, the projects such as series of books and artistic products and the projects for consolidating cultural exchange in all forms in order to create an awareness of the diversified cultural heritage of the peoples of non-aligned world.

• Minister for Justice and head of the Malian delegation Issa Ongoba said:

It was only after the national independence that Mali could enforce the policy to develop a genuine national culture. The Malian Government took various steps to inherit and develop the heritage of national culture and make broad segments of people participate actively in the creation of culture and art.

He said that in Mali after the enforcement of the educational reform in 1962 many schools at all levels were built throughout the country and national cadres are trained, and introduced experiences gained in this course.

• Minister of Education, Culture and Information and head of the Seychellois delegation James A. Michel said:

The achievements of the Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung are remarkable and unique. These achievements are concrete examples showing how the correct principles of education and culture can be used as a key to total liberation, national reconstruction and development. Pointing to the educational policy in Seychelles, he noted that she enforces the nine-year compulsory education for all children in different regions and directs particular efforts to mother tongue.

He stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to further strengthen mutual cooperation in education and culture and pointed to measures to strengthen cooperation.

• Secretary of the World Federation of Teachers' Unions and head of its delegation Dimitri Turchaninov said: In order to realize the democratization of education all children and young people should be educated equally regardless of their social status. Our first and foremost task is to frustrate the attempt of the imperialists to benumb the people and new generation in the developing countries to perpetuate their domination and exploitation.

The World Federation of Teachers' Unions will always strengthen fraternal and just cooperation among all countries with the same aim and aspiration.

• A member of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa said:

The achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the field of science, technology and culture are in great part due to the fact that the Korean people have consolidated their political independence and attained the economic self-reliance that offer them the opportunity to choose their own course in history.

The educational program of the African National Congress of South Africa takes it as its content to educate the people to wage the national liberation struggle and bring them up to carry out their assignments well after political independence and give all people education in disregard of sex and religion.

By taking effective steps the conference should inspire the world people's struggle to smash the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and achieve national independence and progress.

• Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in Pyongyang and delegate of the Splaj Abdulmaged Kashkusha said that the conference would be of great importance in smashing the attempt of the imperialists to obliterate the people's culture.

The imperialists, colonialists and racists try to obliterate the weak nations not only physically but also in national culture, he said.

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Delegations and delegates to the 1st Conference of Ministers of Education, Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries inspected Kim Il Sung University.

Speeches of Foreign Dels. at 1st Conf. of Ministers Of Education, Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries

(Continued from page 5)

He said it is necessary at the current conference to find ways to overcome difficulties in developing education and culture and work out a new strategy.

He noted that the Great September First Revolution brought about social changes and opened up the road of building a new society in Libya.

• Minister of Education and Culture and head of the Zimbabwean delegation Dzingai Mutumbuka said that the idea of President Kim Il Sung constitutes a guiding compass in working out an educational policy. In Zimbabwe educational work is being developed to make people fully play their role as the master of their destinies on the principle of the Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything, he said.

We call for cultural cooperation on a semi-regional, regional and world-wide scale, he said, and stressed:

We can exchange more and win victory if we jointly struggle against the enemy's machinations.

Saying that the reunification of Korea is a very urgent problem, he emphasized that all countries should fully support the policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

• Colombian Ambassador to the Soviet Union and head of the Colombian delegation Lopez Gomez said that the attendants of the conference should actively support the struggle for finding the possibility of developing education in the spirit of non-alignment.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should actively wage in unity the struggle for creating new economic conditions and regard it as a noble work of our time to conduct education for progress and justice.

• Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Civil Education and head of the Congolese delegation Bakouls Youssouf said that he was deeply impressed by the successes of the Korean people in developing education and culture on progressive and democratic principles.

Their successes are the result of the correct policy and energetic guidance of President Kim Il Sung, he noted.

He expressed the belief that the conference will greatly contribute to the exchange of experiences of non-aligned and other developing countries in education and culture and to the formulation of new measures for solution.

• Secretary of State for Culture and head of the Angolan delegation Boaventura Da Silva Cardoso said: In Angola education is being developed under the unitary system. This is an important factor in training fully prepared men of a new type needed for socialist construction.

He said that in Angola the struggle for the development of education and culture serving the people will continue and the people will win in this struggle.

• Vice-Minister of Education and head of the Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Abdul Wahid Abdullah Obad said that the non-aligned and other developing countries should oppose the imperialist idea forcing subjugation and domination and build a strong basis of progressive and national education and culture.

Cooperation should be strengthened among them and experiences be widely exchanged so as to provide possibilities of giving education to all people, he noted.

• Delegate of the League of Arab States Samir Mansouri said that the first and foremost task facing the developing countries is to train useful cadres and educated and learned people for the building of a civilized society and pointed to the need to develop national education and national culture in these countries.

He called upon the current historic conference to put an immediate end to the Jewish educational and cultural infiltration into the Arab states.

We support all the efforts of the Korean people to achieve the independent reunification of the country free from any alien interference, he stressed.

• Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and head of the Rwandan delegation Ntaberura Andre said that the Rwandan Government recognizes the need to establish action programs for the education of the people, discovery, preservation, protection and dissemination of the heritage of culture, artistic and intellectual creation, training of intellectuals, development of national language and cultural cooperation.

He said that manysided regional and international cooperation should be strengthened in cultural domain.

As North-South cooperation cannot solve all problems arising in educational domain of the developing countries, manysided South-South cooperation should be strengthened, he pointed out.

• Amelia Matos Sumbana, National Director of the Ministry of Education and Culture and head of the Mozambican delegation, said that the Mozambican Government is directing most of funds to education from the viewpoint that the decisive factor in transforming nature and society and propelling social development is man. She pointed out that the only way for the non-aligned and other developing countries to tide over the backward economic situation is to train the younger generation into competent personnel for social development.

She stressed:

We express our firm solidarity with the Korean people under the guidance of President Kim Il Sung and actively support their struggle for reunifying the country independently and peacefully by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

We strongly demand that the U.S. aggression forces withdraw from south Korea at once and sternly denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and its stooges.

• A. Parsuramen, Minister of Education, Arts and Culture and head of the Mauritius delegation, said that Mauritius is maintaining the principle of sharing experiences in various domains and frankly studying them in the spirit of mutual respect, reciprocity and solidarity with other countries and struggling against imperialism and apartheid and for South-South cooperation.

He hoped that the Pyongyang Conference would not express only the hope for strengthening cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries but advance real action programs in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual exchange.

• A. B. Kamara, Minister of State for Education and head of the Sierra Leonean delegation, stressed that the faith instilled by the Juche idea underlies the efforts made by Sierra Leone for the development of education and culture in recent years.

The Sierra Leonean Government will develop science and technology, public health, agriculture, drama and music by directing efforts to education and culture, he said.

Noting that the education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries would rapidly develop through this conference, he said: We will excellently implement the decision to be adopted at this conference.

• F. S. Tharu, State Minister of Education and Culture and head of the Nepalese delegation, said that Nepal embarked on carrying out the state plan for improving education from early 1970, which gave a great help to systematize and develop education. The percentage of school attendance grew from 32 percent to 70 percent in the last one decade, he said.

The principle of non-alignment, he said, is greatly conducive to strengthening cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries and creating favourable conditions for developing education and culture in these countries.

• Laurent Biffot, delegate of the Ministry of Culture and Arts and head of the Gabonese delegation, said that it is one of the important objectives of the Gabonese Government to train personnel in educational domain and pointed to the Gabonese Government's educational policy for this.

He noted that the percentage of school attendance is 95 percent in primary education domain and that all the school-age children could study at six-year schools.

He introduced composition and educational system and content of schools of various levels for general education, technical education and higher education.

• Mohamed Cherif Kheroubi, Minister of Education and Fundamental Instruction and head of the Algerian delegation, said that a solid foundation of educational system has been laid in Algeria and there are five million middle and primary school children and more than 100,000 collegians.

Laying stress on the importance of technical education which gives technical knowledge of modern technical means, he said that non-aligned and other developing countries should cooperate and share experiences in this field.

Referring to the danger of the infiltration of imperialists into the cultural and information fields, he said: We have to fight to prevent it with our own rich means and experiences.

4th-Day Session

• Gambi Antoine, Minister of National Education and head of the Central African delegation, said that Central Africa shaped a new educational policy and has developed the educational system with her own efforts in conformity with the specific conditions of the country and that this is a serious revolution for liquidating the leftovers of colonialism in the educational field.

If the non-aligned countries, he noted, are to strengthen and develop the educational work, they should firmly unite with each other and strengthen bilateral cooperation.

• Abdi Rahman Abdulle Osman, Minister of Education and head of the Somali delegation, stressed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung created an unprecedented example not only in the socio-economic field but also in the educational and cultural fields, which is an example worthy of emulation for other non-aligned and developing countries.

Somalia, he noted, achieved big success in the fields of economy, culture, morality, spirit and politics by liquidating the colonial educational system and strengthening national education.

• J. W. Rwanyarare, Minister of Culture and Community Development and head of the Ugandan delegation, said that the preparations for the conference are very wonderful and this shows well that President Kim Il Sung is playing the greatest role in the non-aligned movement and directing deep concern to the development of education and culture in the developing countries.

The participation of nearly all the member nations in this conference, he said, is a living proof of the important role played by Korea in the non-aligned movement and a demonstration of the validity and vitality of the non-aligned movement and the united strength of the non-aligned countries.

Noting that since independence Uganda has actively waged the struggle for liquidating the colonial educational system and establishing a new national educational system, he said that the education in Uganda today is aimed at making man into the master of his destiny and a true man possessed of a high level of knowledge and culture.

He referred to the big efforts made by the Ugandan Government for the development of science, technique and culture.

• Joaquin Solis Piura, Minister of Higher Education and head of the Nicaraguan delegation, said that as long as the non-aligned and other developing countries fail to liquidate the remnants of colonialism after Independence they cannot free themselves from the backwardness in the educational, cultural and economic fields and, therefore, they should adhere to the sacred principle of the non-aligned movement in order to eliminate this backwardness and develop education, culture and economy.

Noting that new education in Nicaragua is popular, democratic and anti-imperialist, he pointed out that education is making a contribution to remoulding man and society.

• Mamadi Keita, Minister of Superior Education and Scientific Research and head of the Guinean Party and Government delegation, said that 97 percent of the Guinean population was illiterate right after independence as a result of the 60 year long colonial rule and therefore, the Guinean people have energetically striven to effect a radical change in the educational field surmounting obstacles.

He called for strengthening cooperation on the principle of rejecting the subordinating relations between countries in the cultural field, upholding the peculiarity and *chajusong* of national culture and ensuring equality.

• D. N. Mwakawago, Minister of Information and Culture and head of the Tanzanian delegation, said that Tanzania highly praises the successes achieved by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the educational and cultural fields and these successes are a result of the embodiment of the Juche idea by the Korean people in the educational and cultural fields.

He said that the social movement for educational development has been strengthened and the work for training teachers carried out in a systematic way in Tanzania, with the result that a great many children are graduating from primary schools.

Laying stress on the need to strengthen mutual cooperation between the non-aligned countries in the educational field, he said that it is beneficial for them to found a regional centre for producing paper and scientific research materials.

He said that culture and art which would be conducive to training socialistic and civilized personnel with an independent world outlook should be developed in the cultural field.

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3rd-Day Session

• Thongsing Thammavong, Minister of Culture and head of the Laos delegation, said that 85 percent of the population have become literate in Laos and an educational system established in conformity with her specific conditions.

Laos is struggling to make good use of the tradition of national culture, develop a new socialist culture, liquidate the remnants of decadent culture left over by the old system and prevent the infiltration of the reactionary culture from outside, he said.

He sincerely wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and accelerating the socialist construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

Declaration

At 1st Conf. of Ministers of Education, Culture of Non-Aligned, Other Developing Countries

PYONGYANG September 29 (KCNA) – The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries was held in Pyongyang from 24th to 28th September, 1983.

The conference adopted a declaration. It said:

The conference made a general review of the educational and cultural situations in the non-aligned and other developing countries and discussed strategic tasks and ways and means for educational and cultural development and matters of international cooperation among these countries.

The non-aligned and other developing countries appealed to the great powers to halt the arms race, which is consuming at an ever-increasing rate the scarce of our planet, destroying the ecological balance, and wasting much of our finest scientific talent in sterile and destructive pursuits.

The conference holds that each country should fulfil its historic mission in the building of education and culture through individual self-reliance and promote joint development of education and culture of the developing countries through collective self-reliance, while sharing and participating in the fulfilment of educational and cultural programmes for peace, international understanding and human rights.

Each country should give education to all members of society in conformity with its specific conditions and possibilities.

Along with the idea of education for all, it is necessary to emphasize the idea of life-long education. And in order to implement this objective, opportunities and facilities should be provided to all members of society in developing simultaneously pre-school, school and adult education and continuing education.

Developing countries insist on the removal of those factors which perpetuate outdated education and which continue to promote national and racial antagonism, discord and division and the pernicious theory of the inferiority of the developing countries. It is recommended that the education system should be restructured and redesigned as rapidly as possible to reflect in each country its own national genius, replacing the colonial educational structure. In this connection, a special provision should be made for students to study the problems of their own countries as also their history, culture, geography and ecology.

The conference considers that each country should increase on a large scale vocational schools and other specialized institutions for training technical personnel and create indigenous cadre training centre.

Each state should maintain independence in its formulation and implementation of educational policy and settle all problems arising in the building of education by its own efforts and to suit its own actual conditions.

General education work, including its policy, should constantly be brought closer to the reality of building a new society.

Great importance should be attached to the scientific formulation by governments of strategies for educational development suited to the prospective demand and specific conditions of their respective countries.

Each country should establish a teacher-training system on a wide scale and give priority to the training of teachers.

Given the increasing dimension of education and considering the high priority that should be given to it, state expenditure on education should systematically increase. The state should also expand the scope of its responsibilities for providing adequate facilities and conditions for education.

Each country should encourage social organizations, communities, mass media and cultural establishment to take active part in the promotion of education, and social communities and all citizens should broaden selfless initiatives providing support, skill and labour input, and moral, material and financial assistance to educational work on a voluntary basis.

The improvement of the states of women cannot be dissociated from general progress of societies. Hence it is essential to promote genuine equality between men and women by ensuring equality of educational opportunity for girls and women, so as to promote their participation in political, economic, social and cultural life of society.

The need for respecting the identities of all cultures equally and protecting jointly their dignity and value should be stressed.

It is important to excavate, protect and preserve cultural property, develop actively all aspects of cultural heritage and thus enhance the dignity and value of excellent traditions of national culture.

At the present time when the non-aligned and other developing countries are set to the building of national culture, restitution to the home countries of the cultural properties plundered or taken away by the imperialists, colonialists, Zionists, should not be delayed.

The determination of the developing countries to strengthen the regional and international joint struggle in order to take back the cultural properties which were plundered or taken away was reaffirmed.

Each country should oppose the chauvinist tendency towards other cultures and develop cultural exchange with other countries.

All the members of society should be ensured extensive right in the field of cultural creation.

Imitation of imperialistic ideas and attitudes is a dangerous factor that hinders the sound development of national culture, and measures should be taken to check and arrest its influence.

Literature and art play a major role in the national lift and in the enlightenment of the masses.

The people should be encouraged and assisted to participate extensively in the activities relating to develop authentic popular literature and art congenial to the national sentiments, feelings and aspirations, invoke national pride, self-confidence and enthusiasm.

The need to bring cultural workers and artists close to the common people and to develop productive cooperation between them and the community in the creation of culture should be emphasized.

Every country should establish a system of training cultural workers, cultural experts and artists. Great importance should be attached to fostering among people noble sentiments and abilities to take an active part in the cultural creation and for that purpose education in culture and art should be organized throughout the whole course of education.

Each country should take steps for the dissemination of healthy culture and popularization of culture and enhance the role of cultural establishments, professional art troupes and mass media in the popularisation of culture.

A key factor in making the people authentic beneficiaries of culture is in the creation of social and economic conditions whereby everybody can fully enjoy the cultural life.

Special efforts should be made for encouraging cultured life congenial to the national ethos and aesthetic sense and to improve the living environments of the people.

It is an inevitable demand of the historical development to strengthen the South-South cooperation in the fields of education and culture.

The South-South cooperation in the fields of education and culture should be oriented towards the acceleration of their decolonization and independent development and to the strengthening of the might of the non-aligned movement, and as such it must serve to realize complete national liberation and independence, social progress, friendship and solidarity between peoples and global peace and security.

The determination to bring about a radical turn in the South-South cooperation by means of expanding bilateral and multilateral cooperation in various forms and ways such as exchange of experiences, experts, art troupes, students and information and setting-up of joint venture, and of taking joint practical measures to raise the effectiveness of cooperation was reaffirmed.

Developing countries should increase individual and collective support to the countries less developed in the fields of education and culture and give priority to the mutual cooperation with the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Collective self-reliance of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the building of education and culture does not reject the exchange with developed countries in the fields of education and culture. It is, however, affirmed that complete equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs, the recognized principles in the international cooperation for the development of education and culture.

All attempts of imperialists, old and new colonialists, racists, Zionists and all hues of dominationists to violate the sovereignty and dignity of other nations, pursuit of their unilateral interests in the fields of education and culture and imposition of a specific culture upon other countries are condemned.

The determination to strengthen the unity and solidarity between the non-aligned and other developing countries and to realize international joint action with a view to establishing a new international system of educational and cultural exchange is expressed. In this connection, the contribution of UNESCO to the development of education and culture of the non-aligned and other developing countries is reaffirmed and the need for the non-aligned and other developing countries to cooperate with it to take concerted action in major international conferences, international negotiations and international organization is stressed.

Noting the plight of freedom fighters of liberation movement where people are not only denied the opportunity to develop and enjoy their culture but are subjected to a perpetual destruction of their cultural heritage, and noting the plight of children in the affected countries, all racists, colonialists, imperialists and Zionists and all other forms of domination are condemned. Children in colonial and occupied countries should be allowed to enjoy the same education as those in free countries. Continued support for all genuine liberation movements is reaffirmed.

A programme of action with a view to expanding and developing cooperation between the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture in conformity with this declaration is adopted.

The countries express determination to carry out the proposals and recommendations contained in the declaration and the action programme, hoping that this conference will make a significant contribution to the development of national education and culture in the non-aligned and other developing countries and to the strengthening of the unity of the non-aligned movement.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is entrusted with submitting this declaration to the forthcoming Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries and to the 22nd General Conference of UNESCO.

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• **Abdel Kader Fall, Minister of Culture and head of the Senegalese delegation,** said that on the initiative of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf Senegal made new regulations on developing education and science in 1981 and has since energetically worked for carrying them into effect.

It is necessary for the development of education and culture for non-aligned and other developing countries to organise regional or international festivals of educationists, writers and artists for exchanging their good experiences, he said.

• **Salvador Ela, head of the Equatorial Guinean delegation,** stressed that Equatorial Guinea has many problems to be solved in the educational and cultural fields, but her government would settle them with the strength of her people and in reliance upon her potentials.

Referring to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the speaker said that the Equatorial Guinean Government actively supports the just struggle of the Korean people.

The speaker hoped that the conference would make a big contribution to developing education and culture in the non-aligned countries and strengthening cooperation between them in the educational and cultural fields.

• **Hussain Mohammed Abdullah, vice-Minister of Information and Culture and head of the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic,** referred to the important problems arising in developing education and culture in his country.

The non-aligned and other developing countries, he pointed out, should exchange experiences accumulated in the educational and cultural fields and cooperate with each other and protect cultural relics from the cultural domination and destruction by neo-colonialism.

• **Galde Balde, Director of the Ministry of Education and head of the Guinea-Bissau delegation,** dwelt on the problems facing the educational field, saying that education holds the first place in the policies of the Government of Guinea-Bissau.

He expressed the firm belief that the conference would make a contribution to strengthening the unity of the non-aligned countries and bringing closer the relations between the member nations.

He called upon all the delegations and delegates to continue the struggle against ignorance, obscurantism and colonialism and for establishing a popular educational system.

• **Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana, Zairese ambassador to China and Zairese delegate,** said that the African countries are actively cooperating with UNESCO in the educational field.

Noting that the cultural policy of Zaire is going to likely introduce alien idea, he pointed out that Zaire is making efforts to protect the national wealth and enrich the wealth of non-aligned and other developing countries.

• **Lu Rushan, Assistant Director-General of the World Health Organization and its delegate,** said that on September 26 the delegates had the honour of hearing the speech of President Kim Il Sung, which is an important guideline in the educational and cultural development noting that the WHO is actively conducting the world-wide work for the prevention of epidemic diseases, he said that the organization worked out a concrete programme to be carried out by the year 2000 and has achieved successes in the vigorous struggle for its realization.

• **Mohammad Arif Siddiqui, special representative of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and its delegate,** said that to build and develop education and culture poses an important problem for the developing countries and they are successfully carrying on various plans for training personnel.

He further said that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization set it as a program to strengthen cooperation between the developing countries and this cooperation is one of the most effective ways for the independent development of the developing countries.

• **Ndikumana Thomas, Director of the Cabinet of the Ministry of National Education and head of the Burundi delegation,** said that his country is taking various measures for improving education and culture, developing them in a qualitative way.

He said that the holding of the conference in Korea from which the delegates could learn practical experiences accumulated in the educational and cultural development is very just and that through the conference non-aligned and other developing countries could study many experiences gained in the educational and cultural development.

• **Adib Lajmi, Adviser to the General Director of ALESCO and its delegate,** stressed that the Arab cultural relics are greatly threatened by the aggressive and subversive machinations of Israel with the backing of the U.S. and the Arab countries and the world's people should take firmer stand against and denounce the Israeli aggressive and subversive machinations of the Israeli aggressors.

ALESCO, he noted, will continue to make efforts to open a broad vista for the Arab people to actively participate in the work for building national culture in their countries and improve and develop the Arab culture and art of all time, further strengthen cooperation with non-aligned and developing countries in this work.

• **Jorge Serrano, delegate of the Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World,** said that the non-aligned and other developing countries should again formulate their targets and strategies for further action in the educational and cultural fields.

The Centre of Economic and Social Studies of the Third World, he said, will receive assistance from the non-aligned and other developing countries through this conference and future activities and, at the same time, contribute to the work for the genuine development of education and culture.

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Action Programme for Cooperation in Fields of Education, Culture

PYONGYANG, September 29 (KCNA) – The First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, held in Pyongyang, September 24-28, 1983, adopted an action programme with a view to promoting cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture. It said:

Cooperation in the Field of Education

Working out an educational policy in keeping with the concrete realities of each country is of utmost importance in favouring the development of the latter.

It is one of the main priorities of national communities, governments and international organisations to define and formulate national educational policies.

To closely cooperate in their efforts to map out strategies and perspective plans for the development of education and elaboration of a correct policy for the eradication of illiteracy, ensurance of school attendance by all children of schoolage, and training of native cadres.

Non-aligned and other developing countries are called to closely cooperate in establishing, improving and perfecting the educational system to meet the demands and laws of the harmonious development of the human beings and the immediate and future requirements of the progress of nations and society.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should strive to extend school education and enforce compulsory schooling, at least in primary education, and create a school network covering the whole of the country at all levels of education using the mother tongue as the teaching language.

Important efforts should also be convened upon to eliminate malnutrition and child manpower, and settle transport problem, which are major obstacles to securing 100 percent school attendance of schoolage children by the year 2000 owing to the extension of school education.

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation should be further promoted to eradicate illiteracy by the year 2000.

In this respect, the conference is grateful to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that has offered to host, in 1984 or 1985, a seminar of non-aligned and other developing countries on the experience gained in anti-illiteracy and the school enrolment of schoolage children.

It is one of the urgent tasks in the field of education facing non-aligned and other developing countries at present to train skilled personnel, scientists, technicians and cadres necessary for the economic development of their countries and the edification of a new society.

To closely cooperate to strengthen basic technical, vocational, and agricultural education at the level of secondary education in accordance with each country's actual situation.

Correct determination of the contents and methods of education, setting out from a scientific pedagogical theory, to train conscious, competent and efficient workers, useful for the economic and sociocultural development of their respective countries is an important guarantee for the success of educational work.

To promote cooperation and joint studies among educational scientific research institutions, pedagogical institutes and educational institutions of non-aligned countries.

To closely cooperate in setting up plans for the training of educational personnel and devising a system adapted to the demands of the development of education at all-country level.

To make concrete proposals for organising itinerent courses for the intensive training of cadres in the necessary fields such as agriculture.

To this end, the conference decided to make up a group of experts from the following countries: Ghana, Guinea, Upper Volta, DPRK, Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Non-aligned countries are invited to cooperative in order to better cope with the increasing number of pupils and with the needs of dynamic reality, first of all by building educational establishments, by adequately equipping laboratories and centres for practical activities and by producing sufficient textbooks, school materials and furniture, teaching aids of all kinds.

To convene a meeting of experts of coordinating countries to study the possibility of setting up joint enterprises for manufacturing teaching aids and to make detailed recommendations to this effect.

Non-aligned and other developing countries are stimulated to provide the institutionalisation of education for peace and international understanding and cooperation at all levels of the educational system.

The conference appealed to international organisations to place special priority on cooperation with a view to the educational development of non-aligned and other developing countries.

The conference recommends to the group of co-ordinating countries to identify in UNESCO's programme and budget for 1984-85 all the actions which are included in this action programme that could result in decision-making priorities for this international organisation and to submit without further delay and express request to UNESCO with a view to their immediate attainment to the benefit of non-aligned and other developing countries.

Cooperation in the Field of Culture

Non-aligned and other developing countries should promote national culture harmoniously blending the positive elements of their cultural heritage with relevant, progressive elements of other cultures.

Countries are called upon:

To exchange information, specialists, cultural staff at community level in order to improve the methods and techniques used in various countries for wider democratisation of culture and larger participation in cultural life.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should make joint efforts to fight down nihilism which consists in ignoring national cultural identities or denying their values.

They should respect and protect the dignity and value of all national cultures.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should make joint efforts to eradicate the damaging consequences of the colonial domination in the field of culture to prevent the imperialist cultural infiltration and all forms of unhealthy cultural influence and to closely cooperate in their struggle against the cultural and ideological infiltration of imperialism.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should closely cooperate in their efforts for retrieving their cultural heritage plundered by imperialists, colonialists, Zionists and profiteers and study the means for speeding up their restitution to the countries of origin.

In order to actively protect and preserve the national physical and non-physical cultural heritage, its presentation and restoration should be independently and objectively approached.

To this end, the countries should:

Closely cooperate for the permanent conservation of cultural assets by means of;

Recommend the setting up in Pyongyang of a museum of national musical instruments from non-aligned and other developing countries.

Non-aligned and developing countries, while combining the literary and artistic activities of the broad masses with those produced by the professional writers and artists are also to promote literature and art in accordance with the feelings, ideology and taste of their respective peoples, with the national features and the imperatives of their own development.

To organize in Pyongyang a biennial or triennial film festival of non-aligned and developing countries from 1985 or 1986.

To recommend that the first art festival of non-aligned and other developing countries be held in Pyongyang in 1986 or 1987.

To recommend to non-aligned and other developing countries to attach special importance to the manifestations that will be organized in each country in 1985 for the international youth year.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should set up a solid system with a well-defined aim of training of specialized personnel and broadly sketching the formation of cultural promoters and creators.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should develop and largely utilize new communication technologies with a view to making their contribution to forming competent creative people and strengthening each nation's cultural identity.

To this effect, they are called upon:

To harmonize the objectives of the action programme with those of the coordinating committee of the pool in the non-aligned countries in the field of radio and television so that they can more actively contribute to the promotion of the cultures of non-aligned countries.

In order to protect and preserve the national cultural heritage and develop literature and art, each country should set up various cultural institutions and create cultural industries, according to its own reality, with a view to mass production of cultural objects, audio-visual aids, inter alia, thus meeting the cultural needs of the masses.

In this context the non-aligned and other developing countries will have to take the following steps:

To closely cooperate in cultural education designed to raise the cultural and technical level of social strata;

To closely cooperate in the promotion of the masses' cultural and artistic activities;

To closely cooperate in actions designed to popularize sports and physical training.

Non-aligned and other developing countries should increase assistance of all types to enable the peoples in the regions where struggle for independence is going on, movements such as SWAPO and PLO, the only legitimate representatives of the peoples in Namibia and Palestine, as well as the South African people, to defend their national cultural identities, to foster their full development and lay the cultural foundations of their countries' independent development; they should make their contribution to defending the cultures in the Caribbean region, such as the Puerto Rican one which is still under colonial rule.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should extend international cultural cooperation according to the principles of respect for the identity and dignity of each national culture, the independence, non-interference, full equality and reciprocity. In so doing they should endeavour to create an atmosphere of mutual understanding, confidence and dialogue among peoples for peace and friendship.

Coordination of Cooperation Actions

The conference considered it necessary to convene the conference of the ministers of education and culture of non-aligned and other developing countries on a regular basis.

The conference considered it necessary to convene the informal meeting of the representatives of coordinating countries in Paris, under the aegis of UNESCO, every 6 months. This meeting should coordinate the implementation of the present action programme for cooperation and organize joint actions.

The conference entrusted the DPRK, the host country with submitting the present action programme to the Conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries or the summit as well as to the 22nd UNESCO General Conference to be held in the ensuing period.

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• **Head of the PLO delegation Mahmoud Mawid, General Director of the Department of Education,** said:

In the Arab land under occupation of the Israeli aggressors they are still scheming to obliterate the national culture of Palestinian and other Arab people and rob them of their wealth. The Israeli aggressors are closing schools everywhere and committing genocides.

We will fight on against the Israeli aggressors, taking as a guideline the speech made by President Kim Il Sung at the banquet he arranged in honor of the participants in the First Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, he declared.

• **Head of the Syrian delegation Mohamed Nageb Al Said Ahmad, Minister of Education,** said:

The Syrian Arab Republic is carrying into practice the slogan "Culture for the People" in the cultural field.

We will build many cultural establishments so that all people may enjoy cultural benefits on the one hand and further develop the Arab culture with a long history on the other, while conducting brisk cultural exchanges with friendly states.

He said that the current conference should adopt an action programme and a decision on putting an end to imperialist and Zionist infringement and violation and preventing imperialists' cultural infiltration, defending cultural features and developing education by all nations.

• **Delegate of Sri Lanka W.P.R.B. Wickremasinghe** said that Sri Lanka is striving for the building of modern culture and will improve education through the modernization of culture.

• **Head of the Sao Tome and Principe delegation Pascoa Carvalho, Department Director of the Ministry of Education and Culture,** said:

The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe has paid primary attention to the development of education and culture. The Government is aiming at the establishment of a new educational system which basically conforms to the socio-political and economic development of the country.

She stated that the Government of Sao Tome and Principe has registered a number of successes in the struggle for liquidating the colonial consequences in the educational field, popularizing education, liquidating illiteracy and enforcing free education.

• **Head of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico Humberto Padilla, Member of the Party Central Committee ad vice-Chairman of the Federation of Teachers,** stated that Puerto Rico has long been a colony of the United States and thereupon subjected to the infiltration of U.S. capital and its barbarous cultural infiltration.

In consequence, the national features of culture are being obliterated, he said.

Pointing out that it is more urgent today to increase national traits in Puerto Rico, he said that to this end it is necessary to put a period to the U.S. colonial rule, attain a complete right to self-determination and independence and freely shape its destiny without alien interference.

• **Delegate of Malta Clifford Borg-Marks** said that the Maltese Government's underlying objectives were to provide equality and improvement of education opportunity, promote a greater awareness of the dignity, status and potential contribution to society of manual labour and move towards a system based on Malta's needs and culture.

• **Moktar Ould Hemeinna, Member of the Mauritanian Delegation,** said the Mauritanian people are concentrating on the construction of schools and striving to provide the students with conditions for study in response to the call of Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidala, Head of State of Mauritania.

Stressing that the most effective way for the non-aligned countries to develop education and culture is to strengthen South-South cooperation, he remarked that Mauritania is strengthening solidarity with all member nations of this movement.

• **Head of the Iraqi delegation Samy Ahmad, Director General of the Ministry of Information,** declared that a large number of people which amount to 2 million have been freed from illiteracy through an anti-illiteracy campaign, he said the Iraqi people would surely be completely freed from it before long.

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